

CONGRATULATING JANICE HAHN ON HER SWEARING-IN AS COUNCILWOMAN IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Janice Hahn, who will be sworn in this weekend as Councilwoman representing the 15th District of the City of Los Angeles. There are few public servants as well suited as Janice to represent this diverse and unique district, much of which just happens to overlap with my own 36th District congressional seat.

A life-long resident of Los Angeles, Janice grew up in a family that honored and respected the notion of public service. Her father, the late Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, brought new meaning to the office of County Supervisor. He worked tirelessly for his constituents, and bestowed this ethic to his daughter, who will now represent many of the same constituents as a member of the Los Angeles City Council.

The same ethic was imbued in her brother as well. LA City Attorney Jim Hahn, the incoming mayor of the city of Los Angeles, will also be sworn in this weekend and I also congratulate him.

Janice ran a race that emphasized her responsiveness to community concerns and her professional experiences tell why. Janice worked as Director of Community Outreach for Western Waste Industries, Vice President for Prudential Securities in Public Finance, and Public Affairs region manager at Southern California Edison. She also served as an elected member of the Los Angeles City Charter Commission and was the Democratic nominee for Congress in 1998, when she waged a hard-fought and honorable campaign to succeed me in the 36th District.

Janice will serve in the outstanding tradition of her father and will continue to make contributions on behalf of her constituents and the city of Los Angeles.

I am honored to join her family and friends in wishing her well in her new elective office.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN FERRARO

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today the Los Angeles City Council Chamber will be dedicated in the name of John Ferraro, a highly respected and beloved City Council member who died on April 17, 2001.

John made a name for himself long before he joined the City Council in 1966. The youngest of eight children, he won an athletic scholarship to the University of Southern California where he played football for the USC Trojans. He was an all-American tackle and played in Rose Bowl games in 1944, 1945, and 1947. He was named to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame in 1974, the USC Hall of Fame in 1995, and the Rose Bowl Hall of

Fame in 1996. More recently, he was named to the Best College Football Team of the Century by the Los Angeles Times.

After earning a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration, John established a successful insurance brokerage firm in Los Angeles and became active in Democratic politics. In 1966 he was appointed to serve on the Los Angeles City Council after Council member Harold Henry died. He subsequently won nine elections and was serving his thirty-fifth year when he passed away. He served as City Council President longer than anyone in Los Angeles history.

John's political skills were sharply honed and he made important contributions to the City of Los Angeles, including his crucial role in bringing improvements of the Los Angeles Zoo and drawing the 1984 Olympics and the Democratic National Convention 2000 to Los Angeles.

In addition to serving on the City Council, John served as President of the League of California Cities and Independent Cities Association, and he served on the boards of the National League of Cities, the Museum of Contemporary Art, the Autry Museum of Western Heritage and the Hollywood-Wilshire YMCA.

John's dedication to public service brought him numerous awards, including the Central City Association's 2000 Heart of the City Award, the L.A. Headquarters Association 2000 Enduring Spirit of Los Angeles Award, the USC General Alumni Association's Asa V. Call Achievement Award, the Los Angeles Marathon's 1996 Citizen of the Year Award, the All City Employees Benefits Service Association 1995 Employee of the Year, and the GTE State Forum Award for Community Service.

John's loss has been felt deeply by the residents of Los Angeles and the Council members who were fortunate to serve with him. He never grandstanded. He didn't expect credit for his accomplishments. He worked quietly and effectively to achieve his goals. He was very simply a decent man and skilled advocate for the people of Los Angeles. The Dedication of the Council Chamber will help keep his memory and the generous contributions he made alive as a model for the future.

THANKING LANCASTER UNITED FOR LIFE

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and congratulate Lancaster United for Life. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is and always has been strongly pro-life, mobilized quickly when an organization announced that it intended to perform abortions there. Recently, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of a Commonwealth Court decision upholding life in Lancaster County. While the cause never ends, this is a major victory for Lancaster County. I want to thank and applaud all of those whose prayerful and dedicated efforts led to this success. Those whose lives will be saved will one day thank them too.

ON THE DEATH OF PATRICK B. HARRIS, FORMER STATE LEGISLATOR AND CIVIC LEADER OF ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report to the House of Representatives the death of Patrick B. Harris of Anderson, South Carolina. He is survived by his wife of more than 60 years, Elizabeth.

I had the distinct honor of serving with 'Mr. Pat' in the South Carolina House of Representatives where he served for more than twenty years. It truly was an honor to serve with him as he was a tireless advocate on behalf of senior citizens and people with mental illness.

Among his numerous accomplishments in public office were the creation of a property-tax homestead exemption for people older than 65, creating a sales tax exemption on prescription drugs for those age 50 and older, making elder abuse a crime, and allowing people age 65 and older to attend state colleges and universities tuition-free.

Born in Mount Carmel in 1911, Mr. Pat attended Anderson Boys High School where he played both football and baseball.

He began work when he left Presbyterian College in Clinton, South Carolina to work in a textile mill during the Great Depression. He also owned and operated a local gas company and for many years was involved in real estate.

Mr. Pat was awarded numerous honors and awards during his life including an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Erskine College and the Order of the Palmetto from former Governor Carroll Campbell.

With the passing of Pat Harris South Carolina has lost an extraordinary statesman and gentleman. I'm sure other Members of the House join me in sending our condolences to his family and loved ones.

ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S ROLE IN THE EXECUTION OF PRISONERS AND TRAFFICKING OF THEIR ORGANS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you this statement presented before a hearing at the House International Relations Subcommittee for Human Rights and International Operations on June 27, by Wang Guoqi, a physician from the People's Republic of China. Mr. Wang was a skin and burn specialist at the Paramilitary Police Tianjin General Brigade Hospital. Mr. Wang writes that his work "required me to remove skin and corneas from the corpses of over one hundred executed prisoners, and, on a couple of occasions, victims of intentionally botched executions."

In a very graphic example, Mr. Wang describes how he harvested the skin off of a man who was still living and breathing.

What kind of government skins alive its own citizens?

I urge our colleagues to read this statement and to keep this egregious abuse of human rights in mind when voting on China's trade status this year.

TESTIMONY OF WANG GUOQI, FORMER DOCTOR AT A CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY HOSPITAL

My name is Wang Guoqi and I am a 38-year-old physician from the People's Republic of China. In 1981, after standard childhood schooling and graduation, I joined the People's Liberation Army. By 1984, I was studying medicine at the Paramilitary Police Paramedical School. I received advanced degrees in Surgery and Human Tissue Studies, and consequently became a specialist in the burn victims unit at the Paramilitary Police Tianjin General Brigade Hospital in Tianjin. My work required me to remove skin and corneas from the corpses of over one hundred executed prisoners, and, on a couple of occasions, victims of intentionally botched executions. It is with deep regret and remorse for my actions that I stand here today testifying against the practices of organ and tissue sales from death row prisoners.

My involvement in harvesting the skin from prisoners began while performing research on cadavers at the Beijing People's Liberation Army Surgeons Advanced Studies School, in Beijing's 304th Hospital. This hospital is directly subordinate to the PLA, and so connections between doctors and officers were very close. In order to secure a corpse from the execution grounds, security officers and court units were given "red envelopes" with cash amounting to anywhere between 200-500 RMB per corpse. Then, after execution, the body would be rushed to the autopsy room rather than the crematorium, and we would extract skin, kidneys, livers, bones, and corneas for research and experimental purposes. I learned the process of preserving human skin and tissue for burn victims, and skin was subsequently sold to needy burn victims for 10 RMB per square centimeter.

After completing my studies in Beijing, and returning to Tianjin's Paramilitary Police General Brigade Hospital, I assisted hospital directors Liu Lingfeng and Song Heping in acquiring the necessary equipment to build China's first skin and tissue storehouse. Soon afterward, I established close ties with Section Chief Xing, a criminal investigator of the Tianjin Higher People's Court.

Acquiring skin from executed prisoners usually took place around major holidays or during the government's Strike Hard campaigns, when prisoners would be executed in groups. Section Chief Xing would notify us of upcoming executions. We would put an order in for the number of corpses we'd like to dissect, and I would give him 300 RMB per cadaver. The money exchange took place at the Higher People's Court, and no receipts or evidence of the transaction would be exchanged.

Once notified of an execution, our section would prepare all necessary equipment and arrive at the Beicang Crematorium in plain clothes with all official license plates on our vehicles replaced with civilian ones. This was done on orders of the criminal investigation section. Before removing the skin, we would cut off the ropes that bound the criminals' hands and remove their clothing. Each criminal had identification papers in his or her pocket that detailed the executee's name, age, profession, work unit, address, and crime. Nowhere on these papers was there any mention of voluntary organ donation, and clearly the prisoners did not know how their bodies would be used after death.

We had to work quickly in the crematorium, and 10-20 minutes were generally enough to remove all skin from a corpse. Whatever remained was passed over to the crematorium workers. Between five and eight times a year, the hospital would send a number of teams to execution sites to harvest skin. Each team could process up to four corpses, and they would take as much as was demanded by both our hospital and fraternal hospitals. Because this system allowed us to treat so many burn victims, our department became the most reputable and profitable department in Tianjin.

Huge profits prompted our hospital to urge other departments to design similar programs. The urology department thus began its program of kidney transplant surgeries. The complexity of the surgery called for a price of \$120-150,000 RMB per kidney.

With such high prices, primarily wealthy or high-ranking people were able to buy kidneys. If they had the money, the first step would be to find a donor-recipient match. In the first case of kidney transplantation in August, 1990, I accompanied the urology surgeon to the higher court and prison to collect blood samples from four death-row prisoners. The policeman escorting us told the prisoners that we were there to check their health conditions; therefore, the prisoners did not know the purpose for their blood samples or that their organs might be up for sale. Out of the four samplings, one basic and sub-group blood match was found for the recipient, and the prisoner's kidneys were deemed fit for transplantation.

Once a donor was confirmed, our hospital held a joint meeting with the urology department, burn surgery department, and operating room personnel. We scheduled tentative plans to prepare the recipient for the coming kidney and discussed concrete issues of transportation and personnel. Two days before execution, we received final confirmation from the higher court, and on the day of the execution we arrived at the execution site in plain clothes. In the morning, the donating prisoner had received a heparin shot to prevent blood clotting and ease the organ extraction process. When all military personnel and condemned prisoners would arrive at the site, the organ donating prisoner was brought forth for the first execution.

At the execution site, a colleague, Xing Tongyi, and I were responsible for carrying the stretcher. Once the hand-cuffed and leg-ironed prisoner had been shot, a bailiff removed the leg irons. Xing Tongyi and I had 15 seconds to bring the executee to the waiting ambulance. Inside the ambulance, the best urologist surgeons removed both kidneys, and rushed back to the waiting recipient at the hospital. Meanwhile, our burn surgery department waited for the execution of the following three prisoners, and followed their corpses to the crematorium where we removed skin in a small room next to the furnaces. Since our director had business ties with the Tianjin Ophthalmologic Hospital and Beijing's 304th Hospital, he instructed us to extract the executee's corneas as well.

Although I performed this procedure nearly a hundred times in the following years, it was an incident in October 1995 that has tortured my conscience to no end. We were sent to Hebei Province to extract kidneys and skin. We arrived one day before the execution of a man sentenced to death for robbery and the murder of a would-be witness. Before execution, I administered a shot of heparin to prevent blood clotting to the prisoner. A nearby policeman told him it was a tranquilizer to prevent unnecessary suffering during the execution. The criminal responded by giving thanks to the government.

At the site, the execution commander gave the order, "Go!," and the prisoner was shot

to the ground. Either because the executioner was nervous, aimed poorly, or intentionally misfired to keep the organs intact, the prisoner had not yet died, but instead lay convulsing on the ground. We were ordered to take him to the ambulance anyway where urologists Wang Zhifu, Zhao Qingling and Liu Qiyou extracted his kidneys quickly and precisely. When they finished, the prisoner was still breathing and his heart continued to beat. The execution commander asked if they might fire a second shot to finish him off, to which the county court staff replied, "Save that shot. With both kidneys out, there is no way he can survive." The urologists rushed back to the hospital with the kidneys, the county staff and executioner left the scene, and eventually the paramilitary policemen disappeared as well. We burn surgeons remained inside the ambulance to harvest the skin. We could hear people outside the ambulance, and fearing it was the victim's family who might force their way inside, we left our job half-done, and the half-dead corpse was thrown in a plastic bag onto the flatbed of the crematorium truck. As we left in the ambulance, we were pelted by stones from behind.

After this incident, I have had horrible, re-occurring nightmares. I have participated in a practice that serves the regime's political and economic goals far more than it benefits the patients. I have worked at execution sites over a dozen times, and have taken the skin from over one hundred prisoners in crematoriums. Whatever impact I have made in the lives of burn victims and transplant patients does not excuse the unethical and immoral manner of extracting organs.

I resolved to no longer participate in the organ business, and my wife supported my decision. I submitted a written report requesting reassignment to another job. This request was flatly denied on the grounds that no other job matched my skills. I began to refuse to take part in outings to execution sites and crematoriums, to which the hospital responded by blaming and criticizing me for my refusals. I was forced to submit a pledge that I would never expose their practices of procuring organs and the process by which the organs and skin were preserved and sold for huge profits. They threatened me with severe consequences, and began to train my replacement. Until the day I left China in the spring of 2000, they were still harvesting organs from execution sites.

I hereby expose all these terrible things to the light in the hope that this will help to put an end to this evil practice.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOUNT HOPE HOUSING COMPANY, INC.

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. (MHC) as they celebrate their 15th anniversary today.

The Mount Hope Housing Company, Inc. was formed in 1986 as a part of intense organizing efforts of residents and community groups in the Mount Hope neighborhood in the South Bronx. Focusing first on the pressing need for the availability of affordable housing, Mount Hope completed one of the first housing tax credit projects in the United States in 1986 and to date has rehabilitated over 1,400 housing units. As a result of this intense and